



URBAN DISTRICT OF MATLOCK

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1967.

G.L. MEACHIM, M.B., Ch.B.,
Medical Officer of Health.

H. MADDOCK, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

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TOWN HALL,
MATLOCK,
DERBYSHIRE.

TEL. MATLOCK 3610.



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MATLOCK URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1967

Chairman of the Council

Councillor G.H. Walters, J.P.

Vice-Chairman

Councillor W.Horobin, J.P.

Health Committee

Chairman: Councillor Mrs.D.A.Johnson.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor A.James.

Councillors: F.W.Boden.

S.E.Elliott.

T.W.Hawksworth.

W.Horobin.

E.C.P.Stevens.

L.E.Twigg.

G.H.Walters.

J.Wilmot.

J.W.Woolliscroft.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:-

G.Leslie Meachim, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector:-

Herbert Maddock, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Public Health Inspector:-

Donald R.Jones, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Clerk - Andrew S.Duncan.

Clerk - Mrs.Dorothy M.Woodley.

Technical Assistant - C.Edwin Wright.

To the Chairman and Members of the Matlock Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my pleasure to present the Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for the year 1967.

1. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

(a) TUBERCULOSIS.

One case of pulmonary tuberculosis is reported in a person aged 65. Infection in later life usually indicates the breakdown of a long standing once healed lesion, often due to undue stress. In addition, there was one case of glands infected by the bovine variety of tuberculosis. This low rate of incidence is much influenced by the following factors which encourage early diagnosis and discourage spread - Mass Radiography and prompt isolation of infected persons from contacts - Skin tests and administration of vaccine if required - Better housing and, therefore, less overcrowding - Cattle - tuberculin tested herds and Pasteurisation of milk.

(b) IMMUNIZATION Against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and acute Poliomyelitis.

Of 296 legitimate births, 293 received primary immunisations if one assumes they refer to those immunized in the early months. The number of boosters viz. 203 are a welcome increase on the 116 given the previous year.

(c) MEASLES.

Of 122 cases of measles, the majority in the age groups five and under - the largest number 55 in school starters. It is hoped that the use of the vaccine will greatly reduce the number in the future.

(d) SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

The World Health Organisation is making a determined effort to eradicate smallpox in areas where it is endemic and so combat spread.

2. ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME.

The fact that nearly 50% of home accidents happen to children from infancy to FIVE calls for constant vigilance by the parents.

3. ROAD ACCIDENTS.

Although most areas show a reduction, but considering that 80% are due to human error, is a bitter reflection on the lack of a sense of responsibility in many road users.

4. LUNG CANCER.

The number of deaths show a preponderance of men, five over 55 years old and five over 65. Of two women who died, both were over 65.

5. CORONARY DISEASE.

Of 27 men, the youngest was 48, 10 were 55 and over, 9 were 65 and over and 5 were 75 and over. Of 16 women, one 45, 2 over 55, 5 over 65 and 8 were 75 and over.

6. BRUCELLOSIS OR UNDULANT FEVER.

A disease in animals communicable to humans. Commonly contracted by drinking milk that has not been pasteurised. In an attempt to prevent infected cows from spreading the disease, health departments have embarked on a scheme of milk sampling. This involves visits to farms at milking times either early morning or evening - usually morning so that the samples can be taken to the Laboratory in Derby the same day. Eleven farms were visited for routine sampling at approximately 3 monthly intervals and when tests were positive intermediate visits were required.

During the period 7th March to 6th September, of 232 samples taken 136 were individual which indicates the magnitude of the task required in order to trace the cows which are infected. The infected animals are promptly isolated. Milk testing only applies to herds that supply untreated milk. Whilst one appreciates the amount of time and energy willingly given by officers of the Health Department, one would like to record our thanks to the farmers concerned for their help at all times and their anxiety to help to free herds of infected cows.

Milk consumed without treatment and including that from tuberculin tested herds may contain bacteria harmful to human beings. These microbes may be present in the milk as a result of the animal already being infected or may be contaminated in handling. Whilst we know that some people prefer milk that has not been pasteurised, to play safe, however, for oneself and ones children, pasteurisation is the answer. There is no evidence that pasteurisation affects the quality of the milk. About 90% of all milk sold in this country is pasteurised and almost 100% in large towns.

My thanks to the members of the Council and to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their help. The co-operation from the staff is much appreciated, and also that from those of the other Departments.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

G. L. MEACHIM,

Medical Officer of Health.

September, 1968.

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES AT VARYING AGES DURING 1967 - MATLOCK DISTRICT

Disease	Under One year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	60-	TOTAL
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Scarlatina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Enteric Fever:-													
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Para-Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Measles	3	3	14	17	21	55	7	2	-	-	-	-	122
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	NIL

MATLOCK District

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases notified during 1967

		<u>Number of Cases</u>	
		<u>Notified</u>	<u>Removed to Hospital</u>
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary		1	1
Tuberculosis - Other forms		1	1
Smallpox:-			
No. vaccinated and re-vaccinated	NIL		
No. vaccinated in infancy	NIL		
Scarlatina		2	-
Diphtheria		NIL	-
Enteric Fever:-			
Typhoid		NIL	-
Para-Typhoid		NIL	-
Puerperal Pyrexia		NIL	-
Cerebro-spinal fever		NIL	-
Erysipelas		NIL	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		NIL	-
Acute Encephalitis:-			
(a) Infective		NIL	-
(b) Post-infective		NIL	-
Acute Poliomyelitis:-			
(a) Paralytic		NIL	-
(b) Non-Paralytic		NIL	-
Pneumonia		NIL	-
Measles	122		-
Whooping Cough	2		-
Food Poisoning		NIL	-
Meningococcal Infection		NIL	-
Dysentery		NIL	-

Immunisation Against Diphtheria - Children Immunised

1967

Primary immunisations - 293

Booster injections - 203

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births:- Total	169	143	312
Legitimate	160	136	296
Illegitimate	9	7	16
Still Births:-Total	3	3	6
Legitimate	2	3	5
Illegitimate	1	-	1
Deaths all Ages:-	110	100	210

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:-

Total	2	2	4
Legitimate	2	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Live Births

Number	312
Rate per 1000 population	15.9
Illegitimate live Births (per cent of total live births)	5.1

Stillbirths

Number	6
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	18.8

Total Live and Still Births	318
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Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	4
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Infant Mortality Rates	
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	12.8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	13.5
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	Nil

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1000 total live births)	6.4
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Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1000 total live births)	3.2
--	-----

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and stillbirths)	22.0
--	------

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	
Number of deaths	Nil
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	Nil

TABLE OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY FOR 8 YEARS

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Birth Rate	14.55	14.11	15.0	15.55	15.31	16.8	15.9	15.9
Death Rate all causes	11.76	11.89	13.06	19.60	19.4	11.9	11.6	10.7
Deaths under 1 year - all causes per 1,000 live births	22.14	7.48	24.47	16.70	13.4	13.0	19.2	12.8

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF NEW TUBERCULOSIS CASES
IN MATLOCK AREA

TUBERCULOSIS Age Period	NEW CASES				MORTALITY			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH		Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory		-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, Other		-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease		-	-	-
4. Diphtheria		-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough		-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections		-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis		-	-	-
8. Measles		-	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases		-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	1	3	
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	10	2	12	
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	4	4	
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	2	2	
14. Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	7	10	17	
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	2	
16. Diabetes	-	4	4	
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	23	25	48	
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	27	16	43	
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	-	2	
20. Other Heart Disease	7	13	20	
21. Other Circulatory Disease	4	4	8	
22. Influenza	-	-	-	
23. Pneumonia	3	1	4	
24. Bronchitis	10	1	11	
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	-	2	
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	-	2	
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	-	1	
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-	
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-	
31. Congenital Malformations	-	1	1	
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	11	14	
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1	
34. All other accidents	3	2	5	
35. Suicide	2	2	4	
36. Homicide	-	-	-	
Total Deaths, all causes		110	100	210

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Madam Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Department for the year, 1967.

The past year has been one of steady progress in the Public Health field, particularly in the important aspect of housing improvement. It would appear that the Ministry of Housing and Local Government are now placing great emphasis on the aspect of housing and proposed changes in legislation should help to speed up this work.

The scheme for the sewerage of Slaley and Riber is now in its final stages, and will at last give the benefit of modern sanitation to householders in these areas.

Food Hygiene inspections are carried out regularly at all types of premises, and it is pleasing to report that more proprietors of food premises now seek our advice before undertaking alteration or improvements to premises.

Many complaints are received at the office on all sorts of subjects and all are investigated immediately. However, on many occasions it is found that some of the defects or conditions complained of warrant no action by this department and are often the result of a neighbours quarrel. Many houses are served by a joint water supply, or joint drainage and common access paths and it is found that if anything is wrong it is always the other person. Need I say that, quite often, a considerable amount of time is wasted on these matters which ought to be settled amicable between neighbours.

May I, once again, take this opportunity to place on record my grateful thanks to the staff of the Department for their continued help and support, often given outside normal working hours, to the Chairman of the Health Committee and all Members of the Council for their support and understanding and last, but not least, to the officials and staff of other departments for their continued help and co-operation.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

H. MADDOCK,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Town Hall,
Matlock.

September, 1968.

Statistical Summary

Rateable Value of General Rate at 31/3/67	£642,799.
Estimated Product of Penny Rate 1967/68	£2,592.
Area of District	16,598 acres.
Population (Estimated Mid 1967)	19,560.
Number of inhabited houses	6,425.
Council Houses at 1st April, 1968	1,044.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR - 1967.

Total Inspections

Nuisances	185
Routine	156
Piggeries	2
Drains and Sewers	390
Closet Conversions	53
Refuse & Salvage Collection	73
Water Supply	68
Water Sampling	106
Smoke Observations	22
Noise Nuisance	7
Factories - M.P.	5
Factories - N.P.	-
Shops Act	1
Rodent Control	21
Housing:- Routine	293
Improvement Grants	156
Mortgage Applications	20
Caravan and Camping Sites	36
Depot & Controlled Tip	218
Miscellaneous Inspections	445
Animal Boarding Establishments	-
Housing Survey	90
Improvement Areas	29
Infectious Disease	1
Hairdressers	7
Swimming Pools	42
Offices	1
Milk Sampling	120
Sewerage Disposal	107

Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied

Dwellings made fit	52
Roof Repairs	6
Gutter & Fall Pipes Repaired	2
Windows and Doors Repaired	4
Structural Repairs	1
Ceiling and Wallplaster Repairs	3
Floors Repaired	4
Fireplaces	4
Dampness Remedied	3
Sink repaired or renewed	1
Water Pipes - Repaired or Renewed	3
W.C's repaired or renewed	2
Public sewers unblocked or repaired	5
Drains unblocked	48
Drains Repaired or Renewed	14
Dustbins Provided	125
Chimney Repairs	7
Yard Paving Repairs	1
Closet Conversions	1

Factories Act, 1961.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

1967

	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	18	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	136	5	-	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	154	5	-	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	No. of cases in which defects were found	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found Reme- Referred died to H.M. by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	-	-
(a) insufficient	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-
Other offences against the Act relating to Outwork	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

<u>OUTWORK</u>	No. of out-workers	No. of cases of default	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prose- cutions
by Section 111(1) (c) Council	-	-	-	-	-	-

Wearing apparel making etc.

14

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION

	No. on Register	Inspections Made
Bakehouses	4	15
Common Lodging Houses	-	-
Dairies	5	-
Factories & Workplaces	136	5
Houses let in Lodgings	-	-
Ice-cream Premises:-		
(a) Manufacturers	1	7
(b) Dealers	136	54
Market Stalls	10	97
Milk Distributors	12	35
Moveable Dwellings Sites	11	36
Offensive Trades	-	-
Outworkers	14	-
Preserved Food Stores	17	20
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	248	122
Slaughterhouses:-		
(a) Public Abattoirs	-	-
(b) Private	6	29
Knackers Yards	-	-

<u>DRAINAGE</u>	<u>No. of houses.</u>	<u>Estimated Population Involved.</u>
No. of houses in district connected to sewer	6,355	19,316
No. of houses in district not connected to sewers	81 approx.	244
No. of connections made during year:-		
(a) existing houses	2	
(b) new houses	108	
(c) other premises	4	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C's.	2	

HOUSING

Estimated No. of houses declared 'unfit', 1.1.55. to 31.12.67.	186
No. of Houses demolished or closed, 1.1.55. to 31.12.67.	225
During the year:-	
(1) Houses demolished	-
(a) in Clearance Areas	-
(b) not in Clearance Areas	-
Unfit houses closed	9
Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied	56
Unfit houses in temporary use	-
Houses in Clearance Areas purchased	-
(2) Improvement Grants	
(a) No.approved for conversion or improvement (Housing Act,1958) (Discretionary Grants)	32
(b) No.approved for improvement (Housing Act,1959) (Standard Grants)	72
No.of new dwellings completed	
(a) by local authority	41
(b) by private enterprise	63
(3) Improvement Areas (Housing Act,1964)	
(a) No. declared	1
(b) No. of houses in declared areas	80
(i) No. of improvable dwellings	20
(ii) No. (of (i) above) of tenanted improvable dwellings	16
(c) No. of houses lacking standard amenities	20
(d) No. of houses brought to (full standard (reduced standard	Nil
	Nil

IMPROVEMENT

The following Improvement Area was declared:-

<u>Description of Area.</u>	<u>Date of Declaration.</u>
No.4. Improvement Area (Smedley Street West, Far Green and Jackson Road area of Matlock)	24th January,1967.

The Minister of Housing and Local Government has made it clear to all Local Authorities that priority for house building will be given to areas where slum clearance is still a major problem and that local authorities generally should give more attention to the improvement of older dwellings, and the prevention of further deterioration in the nations present stock of houses.

Any future legislation which results in a considerable reduction in the clerical and administrative work attached to the declaration of an Improvement Area will be more than welcome to the local authorities officers administering these provisions.

HOUSING (continued)

I understand also that it is the intention to raise the grants, and there is no doubt that since 1959 when the present limits were introduced, building costs have increased considerably and a review of this aspect of Improvement Grant work is long overdue.

In this district there are still many sound stone built houses suitable for improvement, which are capable of providing satisfactory housing accommodation for many years to come, and I trust that the proposed new legislation will further encourage owners to carry out improvements voluntarily.

REPAIR

The inspection and reinspection of houses on complaint of defects with the subsequent service of informal and statutory notices still takes up a considerable amount of time, and there is no doubt that the repair policy of many owners leaves a lot to be desired.

In many cases only the threat of legal proceedings eventually secures abatement of the nuisance. If a tenant is paying a fair rent and keeping his side of the *bargain* regarding the tenancy, it is the duty of the landlord to ensure that repairs are attended to within a reasonable time following first notification.

It is, however, only fair to say that when instructions for repairs are given quite often the builder concerned cannot and does not give attention within a reasonable period, and it would appear that there is ample work for the smaller builders in this area.

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year.

36 preliminary notices and 27 statutory notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.

NEW HOUSING

Local Authority - 41

Private Enterprise - 63

The erection of houses for sale, by private enterprise continues at a fairly steady rate.

The number of privately owned new houses erected showed an increase of one over the previous year.

All but two of the 41 units of accommodation provided by this Council were either flats or bungalows and it would appear that there is little likelihood of the erection of any family houses in the very near future.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection

In May, 1963, the Minister of Housing and Local Government appointed a Working Party "to examine the facts of refuse collection; to what extent it is unsatisfactory; what the difficulties are and which methods are proving most successful, and to consider what advice can be given to local authorities on how to obtain the best results".

Some of the main findings of the working party:-

- (1) "Almost all local authorities need to take some action to improve their service". No doubt they do but cannot this be said of nearly all services both local and national.
- (2) "The only two systems we can recommend for house-to-house collections are continental dustless loading and the paper sack system".

In an area as hilly as this the introduction of the paper sack system would help considerably to reduce the arduous nature of the collection work as well as providing a much more hygienic service.

Following practical tests at Cromford, this Council have decided to adopt the sack system as bin liners some time in the future. The stumbling block is, of course, cost.

- (3) "Ordinary domestic refuse should be collected at least weekly and food waste from shops, catering establishments at least twice weekly."

Domestic premises are visited weekly in the area, and twice weekly collections are made on request, subject to a charge.

- (4) "Rear loading collection vehicles should be used, preferably with compression." In my last annual report I referred to the need for the introduction of further vehicles of this type in this district, but here again we come up against the problem of finance.
- (5) "Bulky household refuse should be collected free of charge". We have in this area made special collections free of charge in certain cases for many years, and there is no doubt that this service is being increasingly used. The problem is where to draw the line. If a resident decided to renew all his furniture, are we supposed to collect all the discards free of charge and act as furniture removers?

The Civic Amenities Act, 1967, is now on the statute book and by Mid 1968 it will be the duty of all local authorities to collect and dispose of abandoned cars, remove other things abandoned on any land in the open air and to provide sites where residents can dispose of unwanted rubbish (including motor cars) free of charge.

It is hoped that this legislation with its heavy fines for unauthorised dumping will go a long way to stop the desecration of the countryside. This work cannot, of course, be done without cost to the authority and to say the least, it is a little frustrating to receive a circular from a Ministry asking authorities to fully implement the new legislation, and then to receive a circular from the same Minister asking for a curtailment in expenditure.

Details are given below of the vehicles at present used by the department:-

<u>Make.</u>	<u>Type.</u>	<u>Date of Purchase.</u>
Shelvoke & Drewry.	Rear Loader.	15.6.61.
Karrier.	Rear Loader.	9.5.63.
Shelvoke & Drewry Pakamatic.	Rear Loading Compression.	30.6.64.
Karrier.	Derby - Side Loading.	10.5.65.
Karrier. (Reserve Vehicle).	Side Loading. (Second-hand vehicle).	12.7.66.

PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

Provision of Dustbins.

We will still supply on request a tapered galvanised dustbin now increased in size from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cubic feet.

Injection moulded plastic bins weighing only 8 lbs. have been in use in the flats in Sherwood Road since their completion and have proved satisfactory in all respects.

I see no reason why this plastic bin should not be brought into general use, as it will also make a very good paper sack holder for the future.

The table below gives details of dustbins provided since 1950:-

Year	Paid	On Rates	Replacements	Total
1950	63	72	-	135
1951	61	81	-	142
1952	55	57	-	112
1953	55	39	-	94
1954	45	25	-	70
1955	37	24	2	63
1956	44	34	10	88
1957	23	67	19	109
1958	62	39	12	113
1959	22	24	6	52
1960	34	20	6	60
1961	86	10	5	101
1962	120	9	9	138
1963	116	6	6	128
1964	115	-	12	127
1965	123	3	12	138
1966	113	-	9	122
1967	111	1	13	125
	1,285	511	121	1,917

Disposable Containers.

The use of a disposable sack either paper or plastic is, in my opinion, the most hygienic way of storing refuse both from the householders point of view and the collectors. Paper sacks were first introduced at Council properties at Carson Croft (flats and bungalows) in May, 1964, and, as far as I am aware, they have proved entirely satisfactory.

In cases where new proposed housing development show long walks from the vehicle to the dustbin position, we are asking for the paper sack system to be installed. The advantages to the collection staff are obvious.

Refuse Disposal.

The disposal of increasing quantities of domestic and trade refuse is causing some local authorities a good deal of concern, and involving them in considerable expense, providing costly treatment plant with high running and maintenance costs.

PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

Refuse Disposal (Continued)

Matlock is rather fortunate to be situated in a quarrying area where the stone industry over the years have provided holes in the ground, which require filling and levelling, and so provide sites for controlled tipping, the most economical form of disposal, within a reasonable distance of the centres of population.

During the year, the purchase was completed of land adjoining the Dimple Farm Tip, and running down to Bakewell Road. When the stream running through this additional land has been culverted, a suitable fence erected, and soil removal carried out, there will be a site available for winter time tipping for many years.

In addition, by the end of the year, negotiations were in their final stages for the lease of a portion of Poorlots Quarry, Tansley, which adjoins the Council's present tip at Derbyshire Oaks.

Together these two sites will provide summer time tipping for several years away from the centres of population and with no nuisance. On completion of tipping, the land can be returned to agriculture.

I have previously referred to the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, and its requirement that local authorities must provide sites where residents can dispose of unwanted rubbish free of charge.

These facilities are available at the Council's Tip between the hours of 1.0 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. Mondays to Fridays each week, and due notice of these arrangements have been given in the local press and by posters.

With regard to our duties to remove and dispose of abandoned vehicles, an agreement has been entered into with a local vehicle dismantler to carry out this work on our behalf. This arrangement has worked satisfactorily in the past and I see no reason why it should not do so in the future.

Any person convicted of an offence under the provision of the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, for unauthorised dumping or abandoning a vehicle is liable to a fine of £100. for the first offence and a fine of £200. or three months imprisonment or both for a second or subsequent offence.

I hope that, where prosecutions are successful, the offenders will be dealt with severely, as there is no need for anyone to carry on this practice.

Trade Refuse.

The Public Health Act, 1936, provides that a local authority may undertake the removal and disposal of trade refuse but they must make a reasonable charge. It is very difficult for traders already paying quite high rates to appreciate why they should pay this charge, but it must be emphasised that the authority has no alternative but to charge if they make the service available.

Where a weekly collection is not adequate, extra collections are made subject to agreement.

PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

Cleansing of Pail Closets.

I understand that the proposed sewerage schemes for Slaley and Riber might well be completed by the end of 1968 or early 1969, and we shall then be able to considerably reduce the number of pail closets to be cleansed.

The remainder will then be situated in areas where no sewer is available or likely to be. However, there is no reason generally why these properties should not be served by a small sewage disposal unit or cesspool, either of which could be emptied by the cesspool emptying vehicle. Extended Standard Grants are available where it is necessary to provide such a means of disposal. With a determined effort, all pail closets could be eliminated by the end of 1969.

Cleansing of Cesspools and Septic Tanks.

Any householder with private means of sewerage disposal is entitled under the present scheme to have it cleansed free of charge twice each year. Any such work at trade premises is charged for.

Waste Paper Salvage.

Waste paper and fibreboard is collected at weekly intervals from shops, offices, industrial premises, schools and colleges. Special collections are made on request and trailers for waste paper collection are provided with three refuse vehicles.

The Working Party Report previously referred to is not in favour generally of salvage collection but I would have thought that this was a matter for each individual authority.

In our particular case it enables the refuse collectors to earn bonus payments and so bring their wages more in line with those paid in industry.

Also, I think it would be fair to assume that if we did not make a separate collection of waste paper and cardboard, a considerable quantity of this material would find its way into the refuse at normal collection times and would need to be disposed of at the tip. There is ample paper and light material in the refuse at the present time without adding to the problem.

While the market remained steady, the price paid for our baled paper went down and this is reflected in the amount realised from sales during 1967.

No further progress was made with the roofing over of the storage bay, in fact, quite the reverse. A strong wind in the latter part of the year removed the temporary roof and all baled paper is now exposed to the elements and on occasions our weights of paper delivered to the mills are reduced because of excess moisture.

The question of adequate covered storage space together with the provision of adequate garage accommodation for all our vehicles is one which must receive very serious consideration in the very near future.

Bonus payments to refuse collectors and other staff engaged on this work during 1967/68, amounted to £1,323.14s.3d., as against £1,414, last year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING (Continued)

Waste Paper Salvage. (continued)

Details are given below of salvage sales since 1947.

TABLE OF INCOME FROM WASTE PAPER SALVAGE

	Tons	Income
1947/48	104	£ 687
1948/49	166	1,187
1949/50	196	1,354
1950/51	203	1,504
1951/52	234	3,828
1952/53	202	1,941
1953/54	214	1,545
1954/55	210	1,608
1955/56	303	2,718
1956/57	318	2,672
1957/58	327	2,763
1958/59	333	2,792
1959/60	356	2,931
1960/61	377	3,055
1961/62	383	3,217
1962/63	315	2,543
1963/64	353	2,760
1964/65	362	3,045
1965/66	501	4,461
1966/67	540	4,844
1967/68	526	4,516
	6,523	55,971

Caravan and Camping Sites.

No. of licensed sites - 11

No. of caravans accommodated - 128

Tents.

Camping under the auspices of a recognised body such as the Boy Scouts or Girl Guides Association is well organised, and gives no cause for complaint, but from some of the other campers who came to the district, with or without tents, we received complaints of rowdyism, and littering of the countryside.

However, the number of campers visiting Matlock Bath showed a considerable reduction on the previous year, and our efforts to secure caverns and caves against unauthorised access appears to have helped in the matter.

It has been suggested that the provision of a tent site in the district equipped with sanitary facilities might well solve this problem, but it is my opinion that the persons who sleep in caves and caverns would still continue to do so.

Caravans.

All the licensed sites are generally kept in a clean and tidy condition.

We again received visits from itinerant vendors who placed their vans on land at Cromford Meadows and at Chesterfield Road, Matlock. These people usually offer the land owner quite a high fee for a relatively short stay and then almost refuse to move or have some excuse at the end of their allotted time. In both cases, it was necessary to call in the police before they moved on.

There were not many vans concerned, but if action is not taken to secure their removal they are very soon joined by others.

Swimming Pools.

There are two open air public swimming pools, one public indoor pool and one private indoor pool in this district. All were sampled regularly during the summer months and below are details of the results:-

Samples Taken:- 66 of which 47 were satisfactory and 19 unsatisfactory.

The new plant fitted at the New Bath pool continues to provide a satisfactory water for swimming, whilst the renewal of the purification plant at our own Lido has not yet been carried out.

I know that the Committee concerned have plans for the necessary new installation and hope that priority is given to the matter.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Sewerage and Drainage.

All sewerage which enters the Council's system and passes through the pumping stations is dealt with at the Lea Sewage Works.

Due to economic circumstances beyond the control of the Council, it was not possible to commence the sewerage of Riber and Slaley. However, determined efforts are being made to ensure that this very necessary project is not long delayed, and the work should commence in 1968. I am quite sure that the residents of Riber and Slaley will be just as pleased as I when the "night soil" cart is banished from the streets for ever.

Unfortunately, when the present schemes are completed, there will still remain several small communities where no sewer is available and is never likely to be. These are at the top of Upperwood Road, Matlock Bath; Wenslees, South Darley; Fox Clouds and Black Rocks Cottages, Cromford; Lant Lane, Tansley; Willersley Lane and Lea Road, Cromford.

Several owners of properties in these areas have, in fact, installed small sewage disposal units, and I hope that the remainder will in the near future, take advantage of the Improvement Grant provisions of the Housing Acts, to modernise their houses and provide water sanitation.

I am quite sure that many of the property owners concerned could collaborate in the provision of a small sewage disposal unit, for their properties resulting in a considerable saving in cost to all concerned.

The following are details of the number of conversions completed during the year:-

Water Supply.

All mains services in the Matlock Urban District are under the jurisdiction of the South Derbyshire Water Board whose sampling officer regularly submits samples for bacteriological examination, the details of which are supplied to the Council quarterly.

Below are given details of the samples taken during 1967.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATERS

Source of Samples.	Total No. examined.	No. showing Coliforms in 100 ml.	No. showing E.Coli Type I in 100 ml.	Percentage of Samples free from Coliforms	E.Coli Type I
WATER SUPPLIED:-					
Samples taken at Works of waters passing to supply before treatment.	38	4	3	269.5	277
Samples taken at Works of waters passing to supply (Treated).	23	0	0	400	400
Samples taken on consumers' premises.	144	5	1	388	398
Samples taken at Service Reservoirs mains and other Works of the Board.	68	1	0	389	400

61 samples were taken from private sources and submitted for bacteriological examination.

Regular samples are taken from private sources of supply and some of the results have again given cause for concern.

I regret to say that the Lant Lane area is still without a mains supply of water and many residents still rely on the spring supply which has continued to show evidence of heavy pollution throughout the year.

Approval has been given for the amended scheme to proceed but it now seems that some of the property owners who were anxious to sign the petition asking for a mains supply, are now not so anxious to sign the agreement form to take a supply from the new main and pay their portion of the cost.

Surely the provision of a safe adequate supply of water should be top priority for any householder.

Sanitary Circumstances of the District (Continued)

Verminous Premises.

Only one house was found to be verminous, and this was treated and cleared by the Council's Pests Officer.

Offensive Trades.

There are now no registerable offensive trades carried on in this district, the premises formerly used at Darley Dale still remaining closed.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The following table shows the number of registered premises and inspections made during the year:-

Class of premises.	No. of premises registered during the year.	Total No. of Registered premises at end of year.	No. of premises receiving a general inspection during the year.	No. of persons employed.
Offices	2	69	2	449
Retail Shops	7	137	7	492
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	3	-	15
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	37	1	171
Fuel storage depots	-	2	-	7
Totals	10	248	10	1,134

Total Males - 512.

Total Females - 622.

Four accidents which occurred on registered premises were notified during the year but in no case were the accidents due to defective premises or equipment.

It is, however, surprising that more accidents do not occur with bacon slicing machines, as it is often necessary to call the attention of the operator to the fact that the machine is being operated with the guard out of position.

FOOD AND DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

This particular aspect of Public Health administration, is one which takes up a considerable amount of time, in a district such as this subject to an influx of holiday visitors, and where there are a more than usual number of restaurants, snack bars and licensed premises providing meals.

Food and Drugs Administration (Continued)

Generally speaking, most proprietors of such premises are fully aware of the need for a high standard of cleanliness, in premises and of equipment, as well as personal hygiene, not only to satisfy the Food Hygiene Regulations but to encourage customers to use their premises. There is no doubt in my mind that good hygiene brings good business.

Unfortunately, we still have one or two proprietors who require a constant reminder of their duties, who will always try to get away with as little as possible, and don't fail to give the impression to the inspecting officer that his visits are not really necessary.

No doubt the Food Hygiene defaulters would very soon change their attitude if the general public stopped buying food from premises where they saw bad hygiene practices.

A prosecution was taken following a complaint from this Authority that a Lollie contained a piece of metal. The manufacturers were given a discharge on payment of £5.9s.0d. costs. The metal was a dowel pin from the producer's machinery.

A baker was prosecuted following a complaint of part of a beetle in a loaf of bread. The baker was fined £5. with £5.5s.0d. costs.

The following are details of the number of inspections of food premises carried out during the year:-

	<u>Number of Visits</u>
Food Kitchens	84
Food Manufacturers	3
General Food Shops	61
Butchers	13
Fish & Chip Shops	4
Ice Cream Manufacturers	7
Ice Cream Shops	29
Licensed Premises	54
Food Poisoning	16
Meat Inspection	715
Slaughterhouses	29
Market Stalls	97
Bakehouses	15
Wholesale Premises	2
Food Vehicles	13
Dairies & Milk Distributors	35

The following table gives details of food condemned as unfit for human consumption other than butchers' meat at slaughterhouses:-

Cwts. Lbs.

1	107	Canned Meats.
2	52	Canned Fruits and Vegetables.
	56	Cooked Meat and Meat Products.
	61	Other Foods.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Food and Drugs Sampling.

71 samples, including 23 milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of this Council by officers of the Derbyshire County Council.

Food and Drugs Administration (continued)

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream.

No. of Registered Manufacturers	1
No. of Registered Dealers	136
No. of Inspections	36

15 Samples of ice cream were taken during the year for analysis under the Methylene Blue Test and were graded as follows:-

<u>Grade 1</u>	<u>Grade 2</u>	<u>Grade 3</u>	<u>Grade 4</u>
10	-	2	3

Market Stalls.

Markets are held on Tuesdays and Fridays each week and details of the food stalls are as follows:-

Greengrocery	3
Fish	1
Cakes and Confectionery	1
Sweets	1
Bacon and Cooked and Fresh Meats	1
General Groceries	1

Following the introduction of the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966, discussions were held with the proprietor of the market regarding the implementation of the provisions relating to sinks, washbasins and hot water, and it was agreed that these facilities should be provided in one building for the use of all stallholders.

This work was completed, and there is now no reason why a high standard of cleanliness should not be maintained.

The protection of food from contamination is a difficult operation on an open market, but several of the food stall holders go to a good deal of trouble by providing glass front screens, etc.

Bakehouses.

Four bakehouses are still in existence in the district where bread and confectionery are manufactured. Two are in Matlock, one is at Two Dales and the other is at Cromford. The majority of the food produced is sold from delivery vans.

From a previous page of this report it will have been noted that one baker was prosecuted and convicted when a portion of a beetle was found in a loaf of bread.

The complete eradication of these insects, particularly from old buildings, is a difficult job, and constant treatments are necessary to prevent this type of thing happening.

Fish and Chip Shops.

There are six premises in various parts of the district where fish and chips are manufactured and sold for consumption off the premises.

The greater proportion of the trade in this typically English dish, in the summer months, appears to be transacted at two of the premises, one on Causeway Lane and one at Matlock Bath, and evidence of this can be gained from the amount of fish and chip containers and papers left in the vicinity of the premises and on the adjoining roads and parks.

The premises used are generally kept in a satisfactory state, and it was only necessary to ask for structural repairs in one case.

Food and Drugs Administration (Continued)

Meat Manufacturing Premises.

The complete range of cooked meats, viz. meat pies, sausages of various kinds, roast and boiled hams, savoury ducks, etc. are manufactured at three registered premises, one being situated at Cromford and two in Matlock.

The premises concerned are still maintained in a very satisfactory state, and a high standard of personal hygiene prevails, both in the food manufacturing rooms and the attached retail shops.

In addition to the premises referred to above, sausages are manufactured on six butchers premises, and at one premise on Wellington Street, formerly used as a bakehouse, sausages are made and supplied to several shops in the same ownership.

Milk and Dairies Administration.

During the year we continued the routine sampling of milk at farms from producer/retailers of raw milk, for the detection of Brucellosis, but the unfortunate outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease considerably curtailed our activities.

The method of sampling is as follows:-

Samples are taken from each churn either of the morning or evening milking and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for a preliminary test. The results of the test are generally telephoned the same day, and if any samples are positive, the farm is revisited the following day, and a sample taken from groups of five animals. When the affected group is known, samples are taken from the individual animals in the group and in this way the infected animal is detected and can be isolated from the rest of the herd.

A considerable amount of work is involved, usually in the early morning or evening time, but it is felt that it is well worthwhile, and there is no doubt that all farmers are anxious to secure a herd free from Brucellosis.

Meat Inspection.

We again attained a 100% inspection of animals slaughtered in the district, often despite inadequate notification of slaughtering, and requests for inspections in the evening, early mornings and on Saturdays and Sundays.

Slaughterhouses.

There are six licensed slaughterhouses in the district, all of which comply structurally with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene and Construction) Regulations.

It was again necessary to remind several slaughterhouse operatives of their duty to maintain their premises in a structurally sound and satisfactory condition at all times.

In particular, insufficient attention is given to the regular thorough cleansing and disinfection of animal lairages, where disease germs can harbour for a long time.

Food and Drugs Administration (Continued)

The following table gives details of animals slaughtered during 1967:-

M E A T I N S P E C T I O N 1967.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows only	Calves	and Lambs	Sheep	Pigs
Number Killed	565	2	3	1,506	720	
Number Inspected	565	2	3	1,506	720	

All diseases except

Tuberculosis and

Cyst Bovis

(a) Whole carcases condemned

-	-	-	1	2
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(b) Carcases of which some part or organ condemned

62	-	2	61	44
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Tuberculosis only:-

Whole carcases condemned

-	-	-	-	-
---	---	---	---	---

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned (including whole carcases, if any)

-	-	-	-	-	17
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Cyst Bovis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned

-	-	-	-	-
---	---	---	---	---

Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration

-	-	-	-	-
---	---	---	---	---

Generalised and Totally condemned

-	-	-	-	-
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Atmospheric Pollution.

The principal causes of air pollution in the Matlock district are:-

- (1) The emission of limestone dust from fine grinding plant and ancillary operations.
- (2) The emission of smoke from domestic chimneys of coal burning appliances.
- (3) The emission of fumes from the increasing number of diesel engines being used in road transport vehicles.

With regard to the first mentioned, it is appreciated that one cannot contain 100% of the dust produced in quarry activities, but it is essential that the dust arresting plant provided, often at considerable expense, should be maintained in first class condition at all times.

The attention of the owners of a quarry in the Cromford area were drawn to excessive emission of dust from their plant, and negotiations are proceeding for the installation of adequate dust arresting machinery.

A considerable number of people still prefer the cheery glow and flames of a coal fire for heating purposes, despite the obvious inefficiency, and there is no doubt that smoke from this source plays a considerable part in the pollution of the atmosphere. However, I understand that a domestic appliance has now been developed which will burn coal smokelessly and this could help to reduce pollution from this source.

The considerable reduction of rail transport in this area, has obviously resulted in a considerable increase in road transport into this district, with a consequent increase in diesel fumes.

A diesel engine properly maintained and used gives rise to little trouble. From the number of vehicles seen emitting clouds of black smoke from their exhausts, one must assume that some engines get very little attention indeed.

Noise Abatement.

In my last annual report I referred to complaints received regarding excessive noise from music and dancing at a local club. Further complaints were received about the club and investigations carried out proved that on occasions these complaints were justified.

From the sound level of the music observed outside the club, one wonders how the people inside can stand it. Negotiations are proceeding with a view to eliminating the nuisance.

It was also necessary to ask the management of an asphalt company in the Cawdor Quarry area to stop the misuse of a works loud speaker system in the early hours of the morning.

A complaint was also received from one resident in the Cromford area, regarding the use of Cromford Meadows on Sundays and during the evenings in the summer, by model aircraft enthusiasts.

Pest Control.

In addition to the usual control of rats and mice, the Pests Officer is called upon to deal with infestations of crawling and flying insects.

The service given by the department in this field is indeed comprehensive and help is given whenever and wherever possible.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

REPORT FOR 12 MONTHS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1967.

<u>PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS</u>	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	NON- AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
1. Number of properties in district	7566	138
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1083	130
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	190	8
(ii) Mice	14	4
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	-	-
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	-	-
(ii) Mice	-	-

SEWERS

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? NO.

